

Kettil Brum Society **KBS2013 Kampala**





**เรื่องเล่าจากการประชุมวิจัย
และการประชุม KBS2013
ระหว่าง 1-7 มิ.ย. 56
ณ เมือง Kampala, Uganda**

ผศ.ดร.สุรศักดิ์ ไชยสงค์
 SPRU, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahasarakham University

Present to Research Lunch of MSU Faculty of Pharmacy, July 10, 2012





Outline of this trip

Meetings & Conference

- 2 Jun:
 - International Alcohol Control (IAC) study collaborative countries meeting
- 3-7 Jun:
 - KBS2013 conference
 - Side meetings:
 - WHO/ThaiHealth Harm to Others (HTO)
 - International Group for Study of Harm to Other (IGSAHO)

What is KBS?

- Kjetil Bruun
- KB society for contributions to alcohol research and policy



KBS Aims	The Kjetil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol was established in 1986 and originated in the epidemiology section of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA). The KBS society is an international organization of scientists engaged in research on the social aspects of alcohol use and alcohol problems. The aim of the society is to promote social and epidemiological research on alcohol and foster a comparative understanding of alcohol use and alcohol problems in a spirit of international cooperation.
Kjetil Bruun	
Officers	
By-Laws	
To join KBS	
Membership Benefits	The society acts a medium for international comparative research projects, such as the GENACIS project (Gender, Alcohol and Culture). It sponsors international seminars on theoretical, methodological or substantive topics. It organises regular meetings for the presentation of research papers and discussion. The main activity is the annual alcohol epidemiology symposium, which are attended by 150-200 persons. In addition, the society sponsors thematic meetings. Topics of recent thematic meetings have been alcohol-related injuries and emergency rooms (Berkeley 2005), population level studies on alcohol consumption and harm (Toronto 2006) and alcohol and other drug monitoring (Vancouver Island 2007).
KBS Journal (JAADR)	
Ole Jørgen Skog Award	
Minutes of Meetings	
Symposia, Forthcoming & Archive	
Join KBSs Listservergroup	
Contact	Scientists working on problems related to social and epidemiological research on alcohol can apply for membership to the Coordinating Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS & CALLS FOR PAPERS

- **OBSI Date for KBS symposium in Torino 2014 will be: 9-13 June 2014** ([read more here](#)).

- **Web site for KBS 2013, in Kampala, Uganda from 3rd to 7th June :** <http://kbs2013.musph.ac.ug/>

- **Alcohol Policy 16: Building Blocks for Sound Alcohol Policies. April 3-5, 2013 Washington DC USA**

KBS Web Coordinator: Elin K. Bye Updated 7th March 2013

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- **First issue of KBS Journal now**

KBS2013

KBS2013 Kampala

Today: 2013-07-10

Menu

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Welcome

You are welcome to KBS 2013. A 39th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kjetil Bruun Society which will take place at Munyonyo in Kampala, Uganda 3rd - 7th June 2013

Makerere University College of Health sciences, School of Public Health in collaboration with the School of Medicine, School of Psychology, NGOs-UYDEL and PADA, Butabika National Referral Mental Health Hospital and Mental Health division of Ministry of Health is proud to host the symposium.

The principal aims of the KBS are to instigate social, epidemiological, and cross-cultural research on alcohol use, to promote the exchange of scientific knowledge and experiences among researchers from various disciplines and to encourage international collaboration. The comparison of social and epidemiological developments found in different countries makes it possible to disentangle major trends from underlying patterns of alcohol use. This is particularly useful for the development of effective strategies to regulate alcohol use - an aspect which is of great interest in many countries. ([Kjetil Bruun website -www.kjetilbruun.org](http://www.kjetilbruun.org)).

The primary purpose of the symposium is to provide a forum where researchers involved in studies on alcohol can exchange ideas about their ongoing research. The scope of the symposium includes studies of determinants and consequences of drinking, drinking practices, attitudes and the social and institutional responses to drinking related harms. Empirical research, theoretical papers and reviews of the literature are welcome. Epidemiology is broadly construed and includes research in a variety of disciplines, such as psychology, sociology, criminology, economics, history and other disciplines. Papers on other forms of substance use such as tobacco and drugs are also accepted but more especially with the way they relate to alcohol use.

The Symposium focuses on the discussion of papers that are pre-circulated electronically at this website. Papers are presented in 10-minute segments, followed by comments from the discussant and general audience participation. Any person who submits a paper may be asked to be a discussant or chair of a session.

Pre-symposium workshops and special meetings will be held on Saturday, June 1 and Sunday, June 2, 2013.

The symposium sessions will be held at **Munyonyo Speke Resort**, Kampala.

Photo Gallery

Latest Updates

Latest Conference Program

KBS2013 Kampala
Call for Abstracts
Deadline Extended
January 31st 2013

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KBS format

- Session format

Time	Jul 1&2	Jul 3	Jul 4	Jul 5	Jul 6	Jul 7
9.0-10.3	Side meeting: GENACIS IAC	Opening / Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary	Plenary
Break						
11.0-12.3		Concurrent	Concurrent	Sightseeing	Concurrent	KBS annual meeting
Lunch						
14.0-15.3		Concurrent	Concurrent	Sightseeing	Concurrent	Publication workshop
Break						
16.0-17.3		Concurrent	Concurrent		Concurrent	
Evening					Symposium Dinner	

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KBS: Session format

- 4 presentations each session (2 each sub-session)
- 45 min. each sub-session
- Chair, speaker, discussant
- Sub-session format
 - Presentation 1 : 10 min.
 - Presentation 2 : 10 min.
 - Discussant : 10 min.
 - Response from presenter 1 : 2-3 min.
 - Response from presenter 2 : 2-3 min.
 - General discussion : time left
- Warning at 3 min., 1 min. and stop!

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KBS2013: Plenary session

KBS CONFERENCE PROGRAM MONDAY 3 RD JUNE 2013	
08:00-09:00	Registration Coordinator: Ms Dinnah Natukunda email: dnatukunda@musph.ac.ug IT-John Ikara ijkara@musph.ac.ug Venue: Desk in Front of Speke Ball Room
KBS CONFERENCE PROGRAM MONDAY 3 RD JUNE 2013: OPENING AND PLENARY SESSION—SPEKE BALL ROOM	
09:00-9:40	Opening Greetings Opening Musical-by Prevention of Alcohol Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Among Youth in Uganda (PADA-Uganda) Nazarius Mbona Tumwesigye, Chair Organising Committee Franca Beccaria, President, KBS William Bazeyo, Dean, School of Public Health, Makerere University WHO country representative Director General, Ministry of Health
9:40-10:40	PLENARY SESSION TOPIC: ALCOHOL MARKETING Chair: Tigest Ketsela, WHO AFRO Evaluating Compliance with Alcohol Industry Self-regulation Codes for Responsible Advertising in Three African Nations Thomas Babor Exposure to alcohol marketing and adolescents' alcohol use: a cross-sectional study in four Africa Countries (First findings of the MAMPA 2012 study) Avalon de Bruijn From practice to knowledge: building an international evidence base on the implementation of alcohol market Robin Room Discussant: Stella Neema
10:40	COFFEE BREAK

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KBS2013: Concurrent session

KBS CONFERENCE PROGRAM THURSDAY 6 TH JUNE 2013: PARALLEL SESSIONS				
Time	TRACK A: Alcohol Epidemiology Speke Ball Room Chair: Nazarius M Tumwesigye	TRACK B: Socio behavior and economic aspects Jacaranda Hall Chair: Lynn Atuyambe	Track E: Harm to others ROYAL PALM Hall Chair: Jantima Kheokao	Track D: Alcohol regulations and policies Ebony Hall Chair: Kenneth Opiio
14-15:30	Prevalence and socio cultural factors of psychoactive substance use among university students in North western Nigeria Mufutau Yunusa	How to study socioeconomic differences in youth drinking cultures? Methodological considerations from a Finnish-Italian focus group study Anu Katainen	Your Drinking Is My Problem: Recording Alcohol's Harm To Others In Nigeria Isidore Obot	Estimation of own and cross price elasticity of alcohol demand in the UK - a pseudo-panel approach using the Living Costing and Food Survey 2001 to 2009 Yang Meng
	Characteristics of relatives of problem drinkers attending outpatient care in Switzerland Etienne Maffli	Parental interventions to prevent adolescent substance use - A systematic literature review Sandra Kuntsche	IPV (Intimate Partner Violence), Alcohol And Drugs In Uruguay Raquel Magri	Monitoring Alcohol Abuse Prevention Legislation: Geospatial analysis of alcohol sales pre- and post- tax increase Mieka Smart
	Discussant: Sawitri Assanangkornchai	Discussant: Orratal Waleewong	Discussant: Holmlia Marja	Discussant: Conor Gilligan
	RAPS against other measures of alcohol abuse and dependence on the basis of SMART results Janusz Sieroslawski	Health Effects of alcohol Abuse among Young People in Uganda David Kalema	Sexual assault while incapacitated due to drunkenness. A general population study of teenage girls in Norway Hilde Pape	International Alcohol Control (IAC) Study in Thailand: What do we find from the first wave survey? Surasak Chaiyasong
	Rapid assessment of the availability and consumption of industrial and traditional alcohol beverages Joel Francis	Drunk Driving in Kampala Metropolitan Area: What are the Patterns of Drunk Driving, actions of the police force and Challenges they face Lawrence Niwabine	A national sample of intimate partner violence (IPV) victim shelter residents: an initial characterization Ingunn Olea Lund	Income group specific impacts of minimum unit pricing for alcohol on consumption, spending and health harms: Evidence from the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model v.3 John Holmes
Discussant: Linda Ng Fat		Discussant: Hervé Kuendig	Discussant: Gillian Shorter	Discussant: Michael Welch
15:30-16:00 COFFEE BREAK				

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IAC meeting in Kampala 2013



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www.iacstudy.org



International Alcohol Control
Policy Evaluation Study

[Home](#) [About](#) [Countries](#) [Key Findings](#) [Methods](#) [AEP](#) [Surveys](#)

Welcome to the IAC Study

News feed

February 2013

Welcome South Africa

South Africa has been granted funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada), and has started work on the IAC project.

February 2013

Welcome Vietnam

Congratulations to Vietnam, who received approval from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada) for funding to complete the IAC study.

21 December 2012

Update: United Kingdom

Approximately 2500 surveys have been completed for England and Scotland since the beginning of fieldwork in September. Expected completion date for first wave is early February.

December 2012

Update: Australia

Australia to begin data collection on the 4th of March 2013. The expected date for completion of first wave collection is the 3rd of May.

November 2012

Welcome Peru and Saint Kitts and Nevis

Congratulations to Peru and Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Future Meetings

2 June 2013

39th Annual KBS Conference - IAC side meeting

Kampala, Uganda - click "more" for details and list of attendees.

[More...](#)

7 - 9 October 2013

Global Alcohol Policy Conference

Seoul, Korea

Past Meetings

November 2011

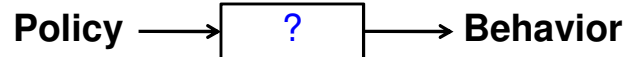
Auckland, New Zealand



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IAC

- IAC – International Alcohol Control project

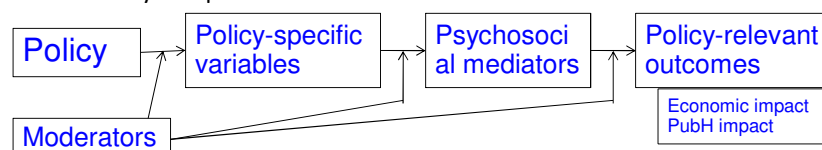


- Development of IAC survey instrument was funded by the Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand
 - First meeting in Stirling University, Jul 21-22, 2010 chaired and led by Prof. Sally Casswell
- Proposal development & pilot test of Q
- Follow-up meeting at KBS2011



IAC conceptual framework

- To address the relationship of policy and behavior through tracking respondents' alcohol related beliefs and behaviors
- To understand the mechanisms of policy impact (**how and why policies work?**)
- The model for this project is the International Tobacco Control Survey (ITC)
 - Began in 2002 w/ an initial study of four countries (AUS, CA, UK and US)
 - Currently cover 20 countries (70% of the world's tobacco users)
 - Natural-experimental design
 - Analysis of cross-sectional cohorts, longitudinal changes, and cross-country comparisons





IAC Thailand: The first wave survey

Surasak Chaivasong, Suwara Kaewnuy,
Chutimaporn Chaivasong, Jirapron
Kamonrangsarn, Orratai Waleewong,
Thaksaphon Thamarangsi

Center for Alcohol Studies (CAS), International
Health Policy Program (IHPP) and Mahasarakham
University (MSU) Faculty of Pharmacy, THAILAND




Introduction

- Alcohol is a leading risk factor of burden of disease at national and global level (WHO, 2011)
- Effective and cost-effective alcohol policies e.g., pricing and taxation, restriction of alcohol availability, marketing control, drink-driving countermeasure (Chisholm et al., 2004; Rehm et al., 2006; Anderson et al., 2009; Babor et al., 2010)
- Little is known about the mechanism of policy impacts on alcohol related beliefs and behaviors

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Introduction (2)

- The International Alcohol Control (IAC) Study was set on model of ITC
- A longitudinal survey of drinkers for assessment of change over time within countries and comparison between countries
- The survey protocol and instrument were firstly developed by the initial participating countries, including New Zealand, England, Scotland, South Korea and Thailand (Casswell et al., 2012)
- (See www.iacstudy.org)

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Alcohol Policy in Thailand

Area	Intervention	Level	
		Contents	Implementation
1. Taxation & Price	- Excise tax - Customs duties	++	+++
2. Availability Control	- MLPA 20-year-old	++++	+
	- Time of Sales (11 am-2pm & 5pm-12pm)	+++	+
	- Place of Sales	+++	+
	- Ban on sale of elections and religious holidays	+++	++
3. Modifying the drinking context	- Alcohol-free zones	+++	++
	- Community intervention	++	+++
4. Drink Driving countermeasures	- BAC 50 mg%	+++	++
5. Marketing regulation	Partial ban (No person shall advertise or display names or trademarks of alcoholic beverage deemed to exaggerate their qualifications or induce people to drink such alcoholic beverage either directly or indirectly.)	++	++
6. Education	- Campaign	+	+++
7. Screening and treatment	- Brief Intervention	+	+

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Objective

- To report baseline information of the IAC Thailand samples from first eight provinces
 - Consumption profiles
 - Perceived alcohol environment
 - Policy enforcement

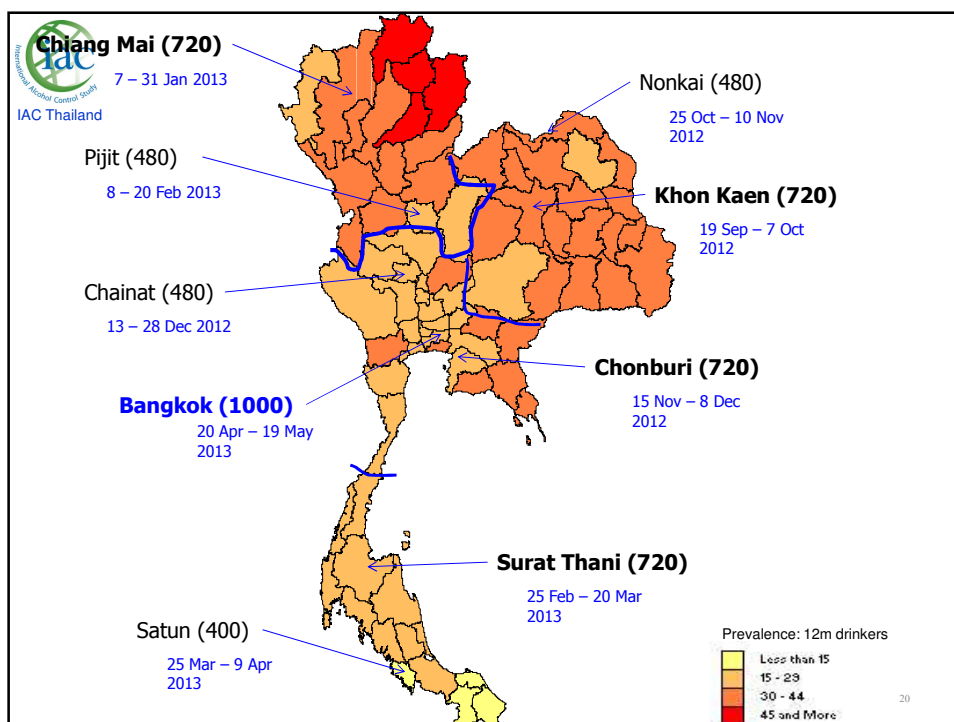
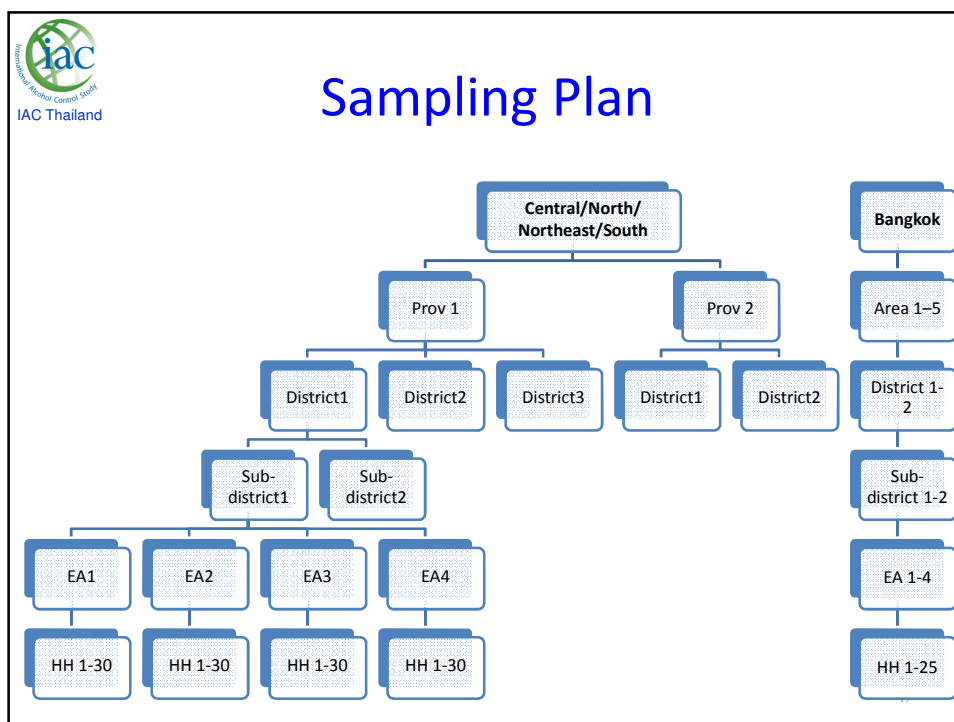
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Population and Sampling

- General population aged 15-65 yr
- Sample size
 - IAC protocol with 2,000 drinkers
 - Using estimate of 6-month drinkers at 40%
 - 5,800 samples, with expected to find 2,160 drinkers
- Multi-stage stratified cluster sampling
 - Region => 1 big and 1 small province (9 provinces)
 - Province => 3 districts (big prov.) or 2 districts (small prov.)
 - District => 2 sub-districts
 - Sub-district => 4 villages/blocks (EA)
 - EA => 30 households
 - Household => 1 member aged 15-65 yrs

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Data Collection

- Android application (IAC Thailand)
- Face-to-face interview (computer-assistant personal interview, CAPI)
- Interview time
 - Drinker 45-60 min
 - Nondrinker 20-30 min
- IAC Thailand polo
- Sep 2012 – May 2013









Alcohol Consumption: Location BSQF approach

Drinking Location:	Beverage Type:
1. Own home	1. Beer
2. Other's home	2. White spirits/local spirits
3. Restaurant/shop selling foods and drinks/club	3. Colored spirits (including whiskey and Brandy)
4. Nightclub/pub/bar/discothèque/karaoke (Entertainment venue)	4. Herbal liquor/Medicated spirits
5. Workplace	5. Chinese spirits
6. Concert/music/sport events	6. Local fermented beverages (such as Sato, Ou, Krachae)
7. Merit celebration/festival/celebrations for a special occasion	7. Wine/Champagne/Fruit wine
8. Grocery store	8. Wine cooler/RTD/Alcopops
9. Kiosk selling herbal liquor	9. Alcohol frappe
10. Public place (road, public park, temple, school, market)	10. Cocktail
11. Others	11. Homemade spirits/untaxed alcohol
	12. Others

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Derived Consumption Variables

- Each location
 - F_i = no. of drinking occasions in 6 months
 - Q_i = no. of drinks per occasion x drink size x %abv
 - $TQ_i = F_i \times Q_i$
- Overall
 - $F = \sum F_i$
 - $TQ = \sum TQ_i$

Level of drinking

	Male	Female
Low	0-40 g/d	0-20 g/d
Moderate	41-60 g/d	21-40 g/d
High	61-100 g/d	41-60 g/d
Very high	101+ g/d	61+ g/d

Source: WHO (2000)

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Alcohol Environment

- Perception on
 - Physical availability and affordability of alcohol
 - Advertising
 - Rating score from 0 - 10
 - Social supply
 - Proportion of drinkers who had been given alcohol
 - Social norms
 - Proportion of totally agree

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Policy Enforcement

- Underage youths accessing to alcohol
 - Ease to buy
 - ID check
- Police enforcement
 - Selling alcohol in prohibited places
 - Selling alcohol in prohibited time
 - Drinking-Driving
- Supply alcohol to intoxicants
 - Restaurant, Pub, Grocery, Convenience store, Home
- Level of enforcement
 - at community and national level

Rating score from 0 - 10

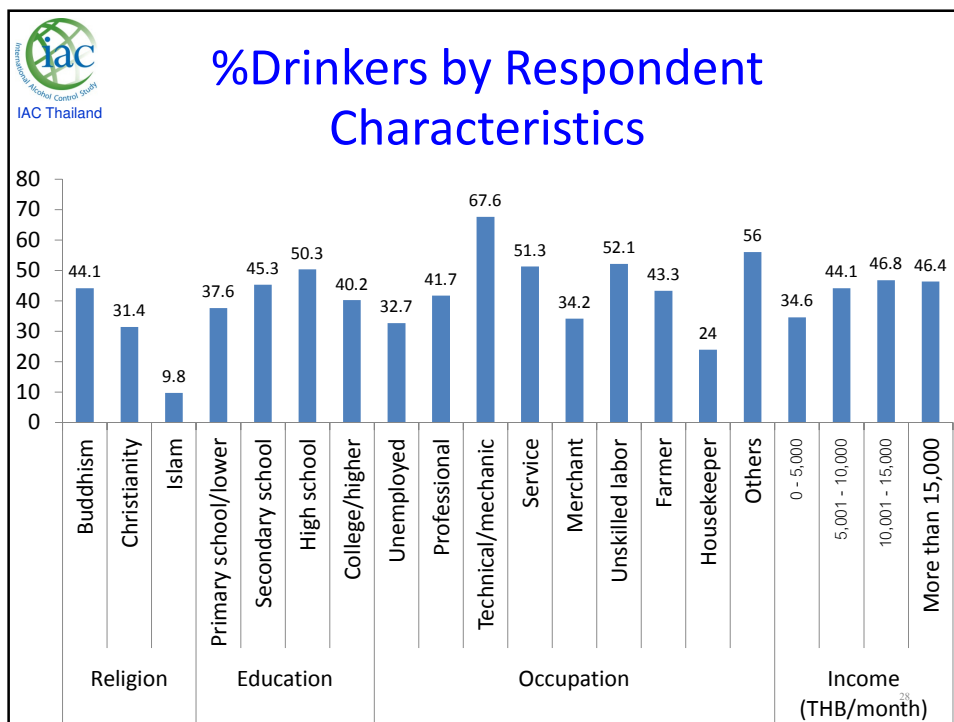
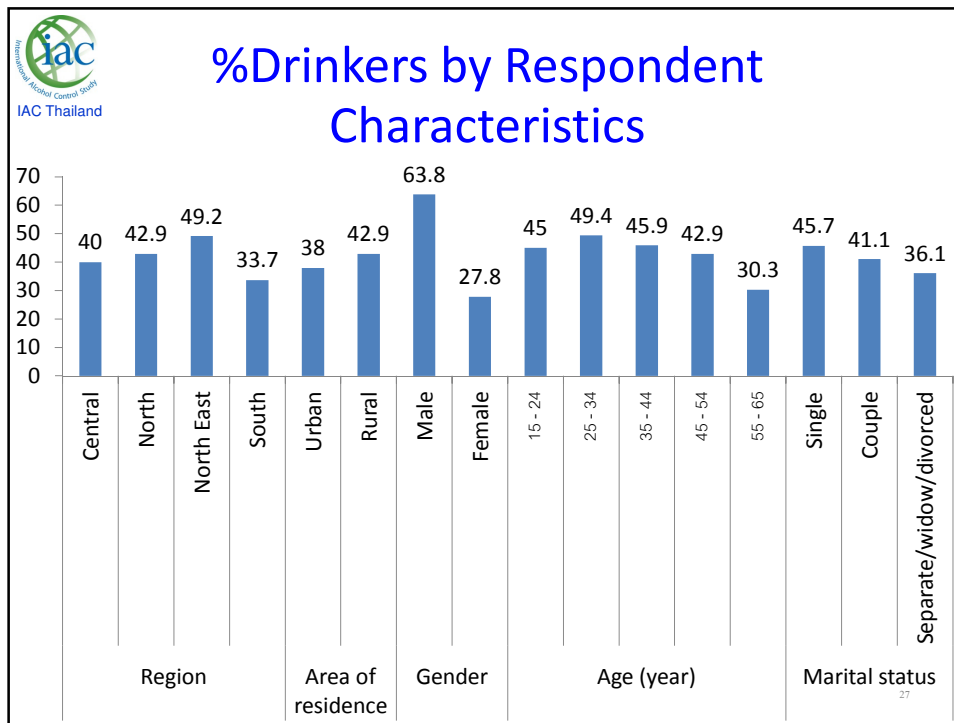
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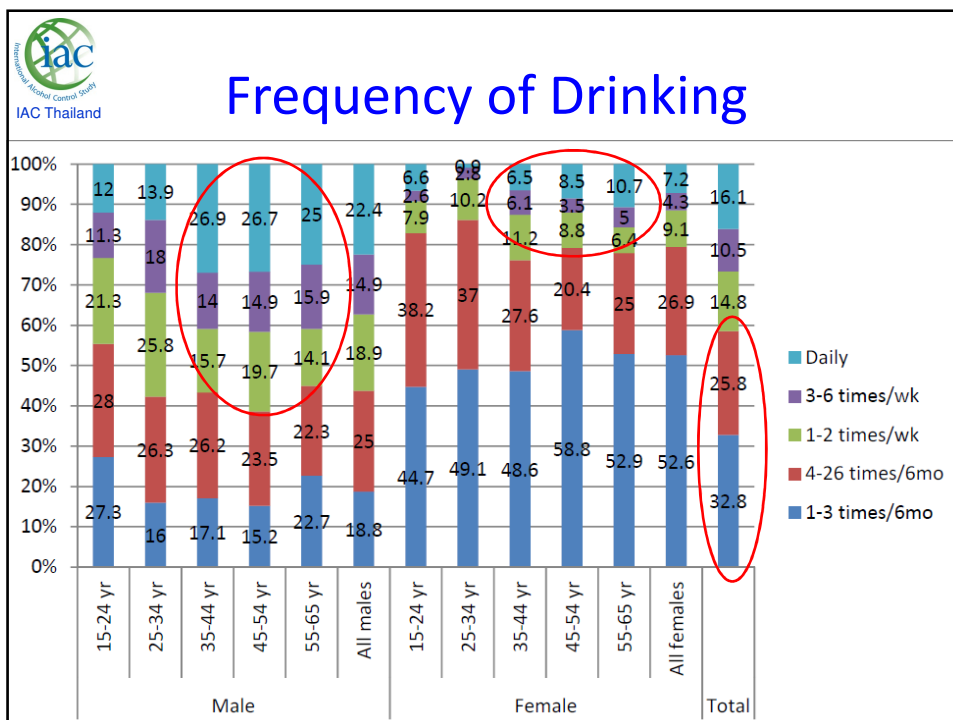
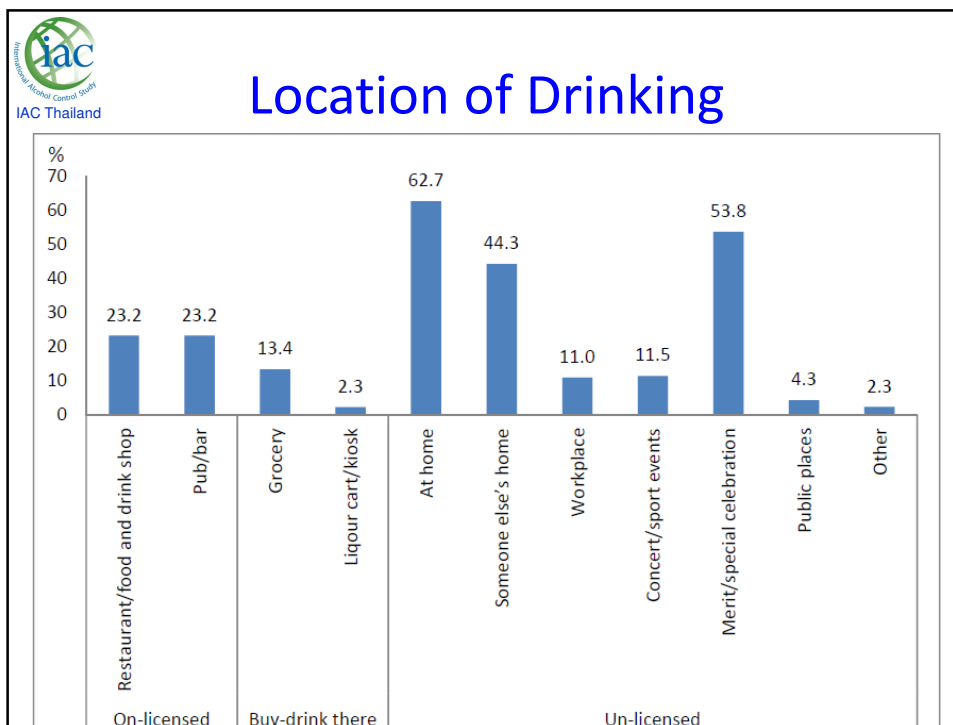


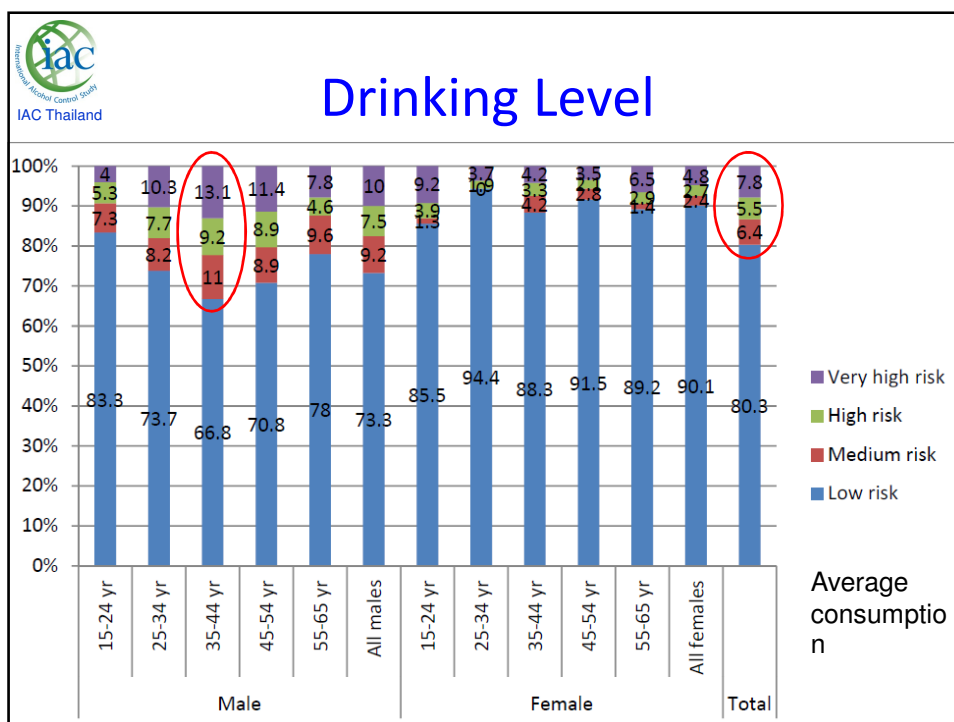
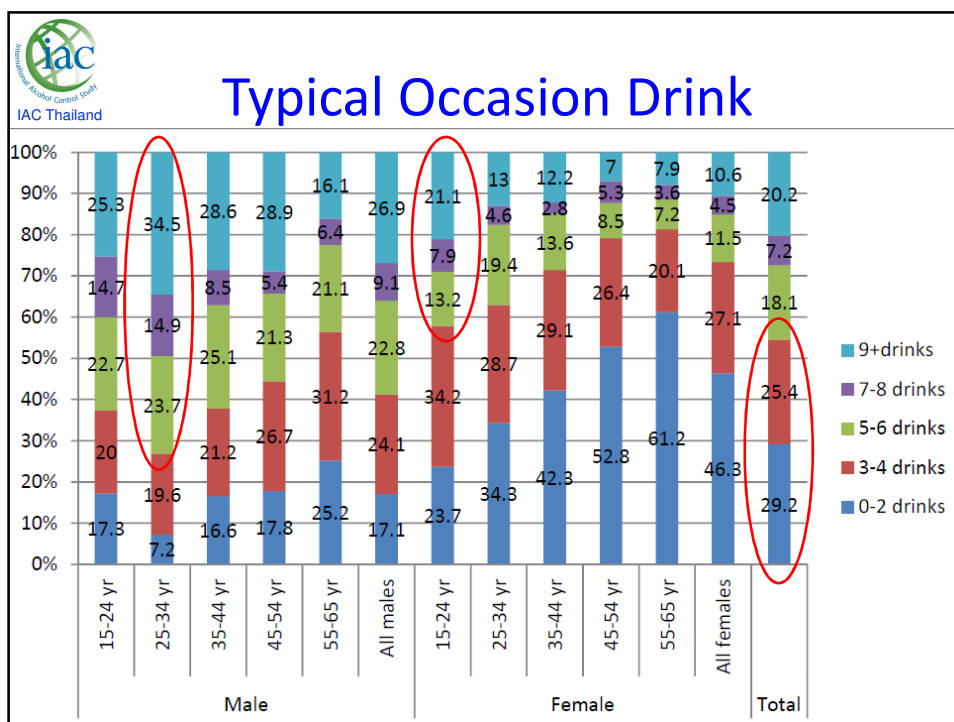
Preliminary Analysis

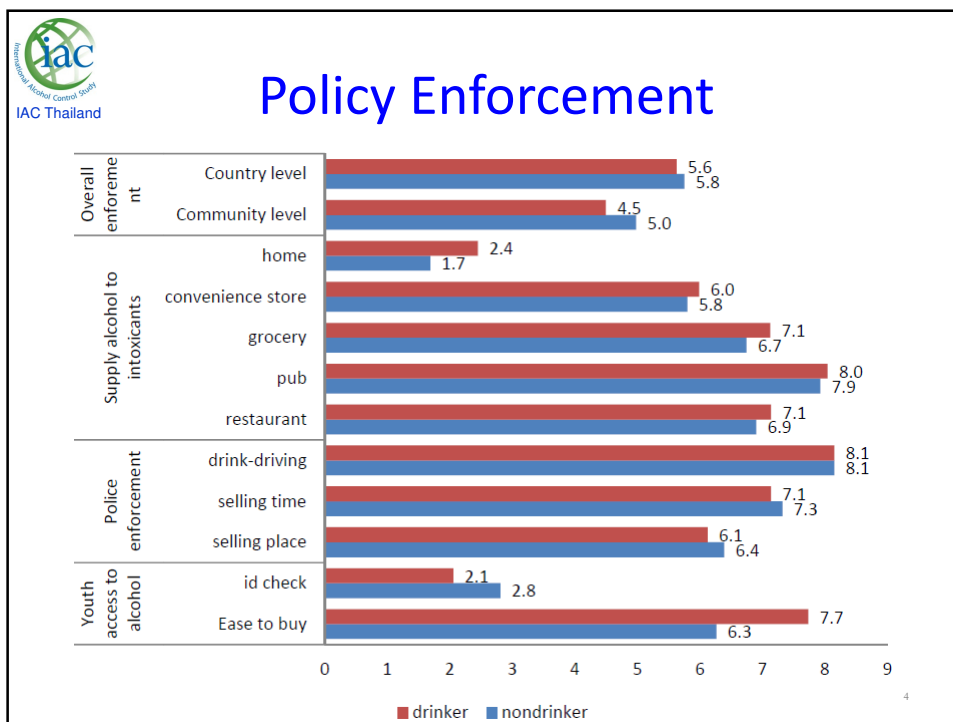
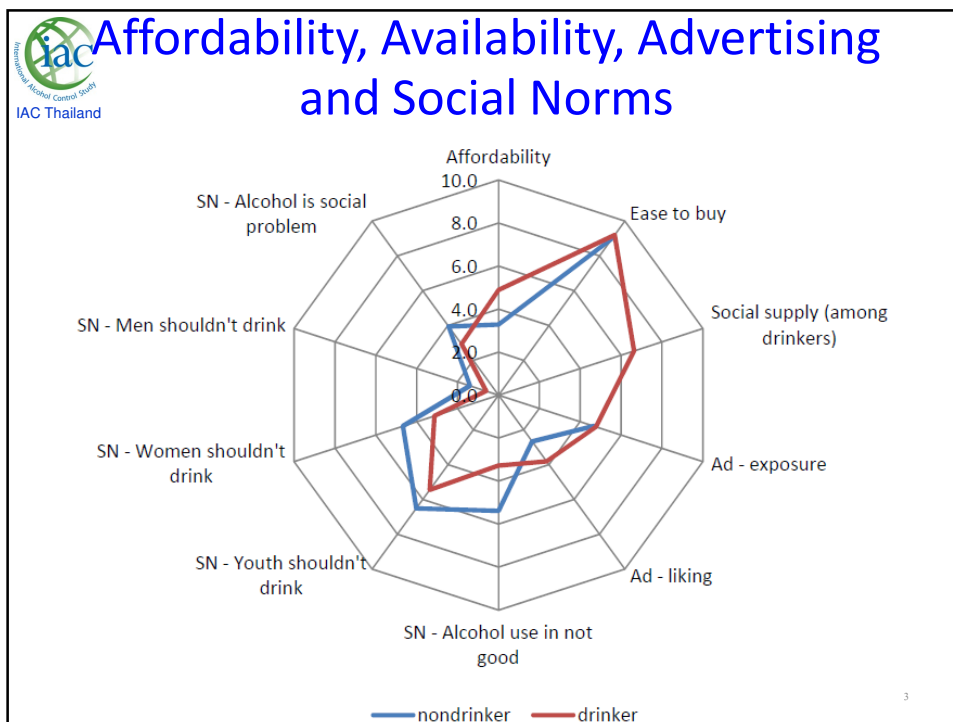
- Preliminary analysis from first 8 provinces
- Unweighted analysis
- Response rate around 95%
- N=4,796
- 12-month drinkers = 2,224 (46.4%)
- 6-month drinkers = 1,990 (41.5%)

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Discussion

- Proportion of drinkers is in range of other national surveys 30-50% (NSO, 2012; NHES, 2012; Assanangkornchai et al., 2010)
- Alcohol use is prevalent among some groups e.g., north and northeast, male and young adult group (Assanangkornchai et al., 2010; Chaiyasong and Thamarangsi, 2011)
- More than a half of drinkers are infrequent drinkers (NSO, 2010; Chaiyasong and Thamarangsi, 2011)

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Discussion (2)

- Quantity of drinking per occasion is quite high. Almost a half of drinkers consume 5+ drinks.
- Proportion of high-risk drinkers is lower than previous report (Assanangkornchai et al., 2010)
- Thai people drink alcohol at home (63%) and merit celebration/festival places (54%) whereas NZ people mostly drink at home (93%) (Huckle et al., 2012)

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Discussion (3)

- Alcohol is highly available to Thai people in commercial and social aspects
- Alcohol becomes part of the society
- Most do not expose to alcohol ads as direct ads are banned by the laws (Alcoholic Beverage Control Act 2008)
- However, underage youths can access to alcohol easily. Previous compliance checks report 98% successful buying alcohol by the youths in off-premises (Paungsuwan et al., 2012)

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Discussion (4)

- The policy measures need strong enforcement
- Limitations
 - This preliminary analysis
 - Unweighted analysis
- Implication
 - To explore alcohol control policy situation
 - To be inputs for country-specific alcohol policy model
 - To be baseline information for assessing impacts of policy changes overtime

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Acknowledgement

- Funder: ThaiHealth/ Center for Alcohol Studies (CAS)
- Administration: CAS, IHPP and Mahasarakham University Faculty of Pharmacy
- Sampling plan and weights: National Statistical Office
- Survey application: School of Information Technology
- IAC research group led by Prof. Sally Casswell

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 Center for Alcohol Studies
 ภาควิชาเภสัชวิทยา
 มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล


 IHPP
 Thailand


 International Alcohol Control
 Policy Evaluation Study


 ThaiHealth
 (Thai Health Promotion Foundation)

Thank you for your attention





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Life in Uganda

